

GUDIN, N.V.; AKHMETOV, N.S.; BEREZINA, S.I.; TROITSKAYA, A.D.

Gennadii Serafimovich Vozdvizhenski, 1905- ; on his 60th  
birthday. Zashch.met. 1 no.6:729-730 N-D '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1 KOVIRGIN, M.G.

S/048/62/026/008/011/028  
B104/B102

AUTHORS: Kovrigin, G. D., Andreyev, Yu. A., Kartashov, V. M., Latyshev, G. D., Sychikov, G. I., and Troitskaya, A. G.

TITLE: Multiplicities of the  $Er^{167}$  nuclear  $\gamma$ -transitions with energies of 208 and 532 keV

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 26, no. 8, 1962, 1028 - 1030

TEXT: A Ta target was irradiated with 680-Mev protons and the Tu fraction separated chromatographically. A  $\beta$ -spectrometer with double focusing was used to study the  $Tu^{167}$  conversion electron spectrum of the Tu fraction. The lines  $L_{II}$  and  $L_{III}$  (Fig. 1) were separated by the spectrometer, the line  $L_I$  was separated graphically. The ratios of the internal conversion coefficients were determined for  $Z = 60$  and  $E = 208.3$  keV (Table). The 208-keV transition is assumed to be of the isomeric type. The  $L_{II}$  and  $L_{III}$  lines of the 532-keV transition are very weak. Type E1 or E2 is ascribed to the 532-keV transition. There are 2 figures and 1 table.  
Card 1/2

KROTKINA, N.A., professor (Leningrad, 3, Bol'shoy pr. 31 kv.91); TROITSKAYA,  
A.M. [deceased]

Gastric lymphosarcoma in dogs. Vop.onk. 1 no.3:125-128 '55.

(MIRA 10:1)

1. Iz eksperimental'noy laboratorii (zaveduyushchaya - prof. N.A.  
Krotkina) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (direktor - prof. A.I.Serebrov;  
nauchnyy konsul'tant - prof. N.N.Petrov)

(LYMPHOSARCOMA,

stomach, in dogs)

(DOGS, diseases,

lymphosarcoma of stomach)

(STOMACH, neoplasms,

lymphosarcoma in dogs)

TROITSKAYA, A.M., DUDENKOVA, L.YA., BORISOVA, L.A.

Sanitary aspects of air in shcoolhouses based on bacteriological  
indicators. Gig. i san. 23 no.8:80 Ag '58 (MIRA 11:9)

1. Iz Ivanovskoy oblastnoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.  
(AIR--BACTERIOLOGY)  
(SCHOOL HYGIENE)

TROITSKAYA, A. M.

Zrotkina, N. A. and Troitskaya, A. M. "On the laws governing the metastasy of experimental tumors," Trudy Akad. med. nauk SSSR, Vol. I, 1949, p. 146-53, --Bibliog: p. 152-53,

SO: U-411, 17 July 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 20, 1949)

TROITSKAYA, A. P.

Mineralogy - Bibliography

Minerals first reported in literature during 1941-1949 for the territory of the U.S.S.R.: part 4., Trudy Min. muz., no. 3, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1952. UNCLASSIFIED

GORIN, Yu.A.; TROITSKIY, A.N.; TERESHCHENKO, L.M.; SHATOVA, M.M.

Development of the process of the gas phase hydration of  
acetylene to acetaldehyde on nonmercury catalysts.  
Khim. prom. no. 4:265-267 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:7)

TROITSKAYA, A.P.

Minerals indicated for the first time in the territory of the U.S.S.R.  
in literature during 1950. Trudy Min.muz. no.4:161-170 '52. (MLBA 7:11)  
(Bibliography--Mineralogy) (Mineralogy--Bibliography)



TROITSKAYA, A.P.

Minerals, evident for the first time in the U.S.S.R., in literature of  
1951-1952. Trudy Min.muz. no.6:174-181 '54. (MLRA 8:7)  
(Mineralogy)

USSR/Industrial Microbiology

F

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 1, 1959, 858

Author : Troitskaya, A.S.

Inst : Rostov Medical Institute

Title : Bacterioscopic Leprosy Diagnosis

Orig Pub : Sb. nauchn. rabot po leprol. i dermatol. Rostovsk.-n/D.  
eksperim.-klinich. leprozoriyi Kafedra kozhn. i vener.  
bolezney Rostovsk. med. in-ta, 1956, No 8, 110-115

Abstract : By 1948 it had been established that sulfones, used in  
the treatment of leprosy, had the property of decolori-  
zing fuchsin (leuco form). At the same time the leprosy  
bacilli seemed to lose their acid resistance, and stained  
blue, which could lead to premature release of apparently  
cured patients, and creation of new foci of infection.  
A number of investigators, in vaccinating animals,

Card 1/3

-- 31 --

USSR/Industrial Microbiology

F

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 1, 1959, 858

leprosy can be encountered in patients and carriers  
both in the acid resistant, as well as the acid yielding  
form. -- M.A. Gruzman

Card 3/3

- 32 -

1 100 100 100 100  
TROITSKAYA, A.S.

Dmitrii Dmitrievich Bekariukov, 1861-1934; obituary. Gig.1 san.  
no.7:37-41 J1.'55. (MLRA 8:10)

(BIOGRAPHIES,  
Bekariukov, Dmitrii D.)

TROITSKAYA, A.S.

AID P - 2480

Subject : USSR/Medicine

Card 1/1 Pub. 37 - 9/19

Author : Troitskaya, A. S.

Title : Dmitriy Dmitriyevich Bekaryukov (1861-1934)

Periodical : Gig. i san., 7, 37-41, J1 1955

Abstract : A biographical sketch and a review of the works and activities of D. D. Bekaryukov, an outstanding school hygienist, one of the initiators of medical supervision in Russian schools and a follower of F. F. Erisman's methods. Refs. in footnotes.

Institution: None

Submitted : May 15, 1954

TROITSKAYA, A.S., vrach

D.D.Bekariukov on problems of the physician in the school. Gig. i san.  
26 no.5:41-46 My '61. (MIRA 15:4)  
(BEKARIUKOV, DMITRII DMITRIEVICH, 1860-1934)

LEONT'YEV, M.N.; prinimali uchastiye: BAKINA, K.V.; KISELEVA, O.M.;  
KRAVETS, Ye.A.; KARLOVA, S.A.; DUBNOVA, S.S.; SEMENYAKO, A.G.;  
ZAMORINA, Z.T.; MILANINA, Ye.F.; KOZEL'SKAYA, O.P.; VASIL'KOVA,  
Z.I.; ZOTOV, S.N.; YERMOLOV, A.I.; BEZLYUDNAYA, V.V.; HAZAROV,  
B.A.; ASHIKHMINA, V.M.; ASYAKINA, A.N.; TROITSKAYA, B.I.;  
SKVORTSOV, A.V., red.; LESHAKOV, I.T., tekhn. red.

[The economy of Orlov Province; a statistical manual] Narodnoe  
khoziaistvo Orlovskoi oblasti; statisticheskii sbornik. Orel,  
Gosstatizdat, 1960. 281 p. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Orel(Province) Statisticheskoye upravleniye. 2. Zamestitel'  
nachal'nika statisticheskogo upravleniya Orlovskoy oblasti  
(for Leont'yev). 3. Statisticheskoye upravleniye Orlovskoy ob-  
lasti (for all except Leshakov) 4. Nachal'nik statisticheskogo  
upravleniya Orlovskoy oblasti (for Skvortsov )  
(Orlov Province—Statistics)

23259

S/122/60/000/006/001/001/xx  
A161/A126

1.1100

AUTHORS: Malev, F. B., Troitskaya, D. N., Engineers  
TITLE: The cooling of cutting tools with sprayed fluids  
PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 6, 1960, 67 - 71

TEXT: Detailed information is given on fluid spray devices for cutting tools being used at the Gor'kovskiy avtomobil'nyy zavod (Gor'kiy Automobile Plant) for the last two years. Nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya stankov i instrumentov, or NIISI, (Scientific Research Laboratory for Machine Tools and Tools) of the Gor'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut (Gor'kiy Polytechnical Institute) is assisting the plant in their installation and a total of 70 different machine tools are working with spray by now. It is certain that the method has come to stay, and many other plants began using it too. In one spray device (Fig. 1) compressed air passes a reducer (1) which reduces the pressure to 2-3 atm and then maintains it on this level. Air (and hence the spray) can be cut off by a valve (2) from which it goes simultaneously into the injector (3) and to the top of an emulsion tank (4). Air pressure lifts the emulsion in the pipe into the pulverizing injector and farther in the hose through tap (5) and nozzle (6) to the tool. A different

Card 1/6



The cooling of cutting tools with sprayed fluids

23259

S/122/60/000/006/001/001/XX  
A161/A126

injector has a needle for regulating the aperture width in the throttle valve. One new design has the injector and the nozzle combined in one piece (one pipe is for air, the other for emulsion) and is different in principle - emulsion passes through porous material (cermet or abrasive). Air is led through the central nozzle duct with 3-4 atm pressure and the emulsion, under 1-2 atm, through a cylindrical channel in the casing to the periphery of a porous-material core and through this into a central duct where it is pulverized by the air stream. Different nozzles are used for different machines and tools. The Fig. 1 type devices have nozzles made from 6 mm copper or brass pipe with reduced outlet diameter. The pipe end must be flared and it is better to close the outlet with a metal screen which nearly completely stops noise and improves pulverization. But the air pressure must be raised 1-1.5 atm if a screen is used. Still another device (Fig. 5) is described in which oil is forced to the mixer not by air but by the oil-air mixture. Compressed air from the shop line to the mixing lubricator speeds up in a venturi pipe and reaches the air space in the oil tank (1). The oil rises in the pipe (2), passes a stop valve (3) and moves on to a dropper (4). The needle (5) controls the oil volume going into the venturi pipe, and the following portion of air catches the oil from the dropper and gets into the air space in the tank already mixed with oil. Now pressure is exerted by this mixture which has a high speed and carries

Card 2/6

The cooling of cutting tools with sprayed fluids

23259

S/122/60/000/005/001/001/71  
A161/A126

fine oil particles while larger particles drop out. Only fine oil mist reaches the tool through the hose. Oil spray is recommended first of all for operations or machines where the common fluid jet cannot be used; for high cutting speed of over 100 m/min pulverized emulsion gives better results than oil. Emulsion is good for broaching, shallow drilling, some threading operations. The effect is high, and the life of end mills cutting alloy steel is 4 -5 times higher than when working without coolant or with compressed air. Particularly high is the effect in tool grinding. A photograph shows the spray device on a grinder (Fig. 7). Spray must be properly directed and its quantity must be right. Best effect is obtained with spray jet hitting the end face of the cutter, but this is not always possible and then it can be directed to the front face and into the contact area between cutter and chip. Emulsion must be fed at a rate not higher than 200 g/h, and the proper feed rate for oil-air mixture is 0.5 - 1.0 g/h. Oil consumption is so low that the oil tank capacity need not be more than 150 - 200 cm<sup>3</sup>. There are 5 figures and 2 photographs.

Card 3/6

TROITSKAYA, D.N.; ZHAVORONKOV, V.N.

Cooling with automatized fluids in surface grinding and sharpening.  
Stan.1 instr. 31 no.10:31-33 0 '60. (MIRA 13:10)  
(Metalworking lubricants) (Grinding and polishing)

TROITSKAYA, D.N., inzh.

Milling gray cast iron by face cutters having cermet tips. Vest.  
mash. 38 no. 8:51-52 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:8)  
(Metal cutting)  
(Metal cutting tools)

ANDREYEV, G.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; BOKUCHAVA, G.V., kand. tekhn. nauk,  
dots.; BRAKHMAN, L.A., inzh.; BUDNIKOVA, A.V., inzh.; GORDON,  
M.B., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; ZHAVORONKOV, V.N., inzh.;  
KARZHAVINA, T.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOROTKOVA, V.G., inzh.;  
KORCHAK, S.N., inzh.; KLUSHIN, M.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.;  
KUZNETSOV, A.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; KURAKIN, A.V., inzh.;  
LATYSHEV, V.N., inzh.; OL'KHOVSKIY, V.N., inzh.; ORLOV, B.M.,  
kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; OSHER, R.N., inzh.; PODGORKOV, V.V.,  
inzh.; ; SIL'VESTROV, V.D., kand. tekhn. nauk [deceased];  
TIKHONOV, V.M., inzh.; TROITSKAYA, D.N., inzh.; KHRUL'KOV, V.A.,  
inzh.; LESNICHENKO, I.I., red. izd-va; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhn.  
red.; GORDEYEVA, L.P., tekhn. red.

[Lubricating and cooling fluids and their use in cutting metals]  
Smazочно-okhlazhdaiushchie zhidkosti pri rezanii metallov i  
tekhnika ikh primeneniia. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo  
mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1961. 291 p. (MIRA 15:1)  
(Metalworking lubricants)

PROSKURYAKOV, Yuriy Georgiyevich; PETROV, Vladimir Nikolayevich;  
TROITSKAYA, D.N., inzh., retsenzent; DUGINA, N.A., tekhn.  
red.

[Spray cooling of metal-cutting tools] Tonkoraspylennoe  
okhlazhdenie rezhushchikh instrumentov. Moskva, Mashgiz,  
1962. 111 p. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Metal-cutting tools--Cooling)

69352

SOV/123-59-19-78492

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mashinostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 19, pp 93 - 94  
(USSR)

18.5200 18.6100  
AUTHOR: Troitskaya, D.N.

TITLE: Machining Hardened Steel With Mineral Ceramic Tools

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Rezanije mineralokeram. instrumentami, Moscow, Oborongiz, 1958, pp 79 - 84

ABSTRACT: The author states that, in the course of the last three years, more and more cutting tools with mineral ceramic plates are used in the auxiliary shops of the GAZ Plant. The possibility of efficient machining of hardened alloyed steel (of the U10a, U8A, 9Kh, KhVG, Kh12F1 grades) with a hardness of up to  $R_C$  57 - 60 is established. By applying the following cutting conditions, a two- or threefold increase in efficiency of these operations can be ensured:  $v = 200 - 250$  m/min,  $s = 0.08 - 0.1$  mm/revolution,  $t = 1.5 - 2$  mm, durability 15 - 30 minutes. The design of cutters with mechanical fastening is shown, which are characterized by the uniform distribution of stresses over the supporting and fastening surfaces of mineral ceramic plates. The geometry of the cutting parts

Card 1/2

Machining Hardened Steel With Mineral Ceramic Tools

69352

SOV/123-59-19-78492

of tools for the machining of hardened steel grades is given:  $\gamma_f = -30^\circ$ , width of chamfer  $f_f = 2 - 2.5$  mm,  $\varphi = 60^\circ$ ,  $\varphi_1 = 15^\circ$ ,  $\lambda = 5^\circ$ ,  $\alpha = 8 - 10^\circ$ ,  $r = 1.5 - 2$  mm. It is pointed out that attempts were not successful to use cutting tools of mineral ceramics for basic manufacturing operations on multiple-tool machines, for precision boring operations and for the machining of aluminum alloys. Methods of grinding, finishing and checking mineral ceramic plates are described. Four figures.

O.A.B.

X

Card 2/2



TROITSKAYA, Diana Nikolayevna; SEMENENKO, P.A., inzh., red.; SHILLING, V.A.,  
red, izd-va; BELOGUROVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Cooling and lubricating metal-cutting tools with atomized liquids]  
Oshlazhdenie i smazka rezhushchikh instrumentov raspylennymi  
zhidkostiami. Leningrad, 1961. 27 p. (Leningradskii Dom nauchno-  
tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seriya: mekhanicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no.20) (MIRA 14:12)  
(Metalworking lubricants)

MALEV, F.B.; TROITSKAYA, D.N.

Cooling metal-cutting tools with atomized liquids.  
Mashinostroitel' no.4:26-27 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:6)  
(Metalworking lubricants)

AUTHOR: Troitskaya, D.N., Engineer

SOV/122-58-8-17/29

TITLE: The Milling of Grey Cast Iron by Face Cutters with Ceramic Cutting Tips (Frezerovaniye serogo chuguna tortsovyimi frezami s mineralokeramicheskimi plastinami)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, 1958, Nr 8, pp 51-52 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Tests are reported carried out at the metal-cutting laboratory of the Gor'kovskiy avtomobil'nyy zavod (Gor'kiy Automobile Plant) to determine the application of ceramic cutting tips in the milling of grey-iron components. A new design of face cutter with mechanical fixing of the cutting tips was evolved, distinguished by a face ring with ground-through slots. Ceramic tips of 91 Rockwell hardness and a bending strength of 36.6 kg/mm<sup>2</sup> have lapped, flat surfaces and are wedged in the slots with copper or brass-foil backing. A set-up for lapping the tips is illustrated (Figure 2) and described. Both sides of the plates are lapped simultaneously with cast-iron rings accommodating 30 tips. The tips are sharpened with green silicon carbide wheels, bakelite bonded and the cutting edges are lapped with an aluminium disc and a lapping paste. The milling tests were carried out on a

Card1/3

SOV/122-58-8-17/29

# The Milling of Grey Cast Iron by Face Cutters with Ceramic Cutting Tips

vertical milling machine upon workpieces of 170 Brinell hardness, without coolant, after removal of the cast skin. The criterion of bluntness was 0.7 mm wear on the rear edge. Tests to determine the optimum front clearance angle were carried out at a cutting speed of 282 m/min, a depth of cut of 5 mm and an advance per tooth of 0.4 mm. Within the tested region of 20°, negative to 10° positive, cutting tips with clearance angles between 0° and 5° negative had the best endurance, as shown in Figure 4 - a plot of endurance against the angle. Figure 5 shows the results of varying the main cutting edge angle in planform and shows an increased endurance with diminishing angle. The best angle tested was 35°. Tests for the effect of the cutting speed, summarised in Figure 6, show an optimum speed in the range between 150 and 250 m/min, which is higher than in milling with carbide-tipped tools. The advance per tooth should be below 0.065 mm, after which the pitting of the cutting edge increases sharply.

Card 2/3

SOV/122-58-8-17/29

The Milling of Grey Cast Iron by Face Cutters with Ceramic  
Cutting Tips

The depth of cut has a negative influence on output, illustrated in Figure 8. Taking all factors into account, it was concluded that carbide-tipped face cutters have a better output than ceramic-tipped cutters. There are 8 figures.

1. Iron--Machining 2. Cutting tools---Performance 3. Cutting tools  
Card 3/3 --Materials 4. Ceramic materials---Performance

*TROITSKAYA, D.N.*

USSR/Engineering - Metal cutting

Card 1/1 : Pub. 12 - 6/16

Authors : Stigneev, YA. F.; Fel'dshteyn, E. I.; Bol'shakov, V. M.; and  
Troitskaya, D. N.

Title : The use of V. Kolesov's method in a continuous production

Periodical : Avt. trakt. prom. 7, 23-26, July 1954

Abstract : The article deals with high-speed cutting, and turning of metals at increased feeds on multi-cutter semi-automatic machines, in accordance with methods developed by V. Kolesov. Diagrams; tables; drawings; illustrations.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

TROITSKAYA, D.N., inzh.; ZHAVORONKOV, V.N.; CHERNIKOV, P.V., inzh.

Diamond grinding of ceramic tips. Vest. mashinostr. 43  
no.7:70-72 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Grinding and polishing)

718011 SKRYN, D.H.  
STIGNEYEV, YA.F.; FEL'ISHTYIN, B.I.; BOL'SHAKOV, V.M.; TROITSKAYA, D.H.

V.Kolesov's continuous production method. Avt.trakt.pron. no.7:  
23-26 JI '54. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Gor'kovskiy avtozavod im. Molotova.  
(Milling machines)



**"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R001756710011-2**

**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R001756710011-2"**

S/121/60/000/010/012/015  
A004/A001

AUTHORS: Troitskaya, D. N., Zhavoronkov, V. N.

TITLE: Cooling by Atomized Liquids During Plane Grinding and Tool Grinding

PERIODICAL: Stanki i Instrument, 1960, No. 10, pp. 31-33

TEXT: The authors point out that, since tool grinding without cooling leads often to the origination of cracks and sears, the use of atomized coolants results in a better surface finish of the tool without preventing the operator from observing the contact zone of tool and grinding disk, as it is the case with the coolant being supplied as a jet. The authors give a description of the atomizer and nozzle designs being used and report on investigations which were carried out at the Gor'kovskiy avtozavod (Gor'kiy Automobile Plant) with specimens of the tool steel grades P18 (R18), P19 (R19) and X12Φ (Kh12F). The specimens were ground and hardened to the following degrees of hardness: Kh12F to RC 56 - 58, R 9 to RC 65 and R18 to 64 - 65. Grinding disks of the 3560 (EB60) grade with a ceramic binder, with the dimensions 250 x 13 x 75 mm, made by the "Il'ich" Plant were used. Grinding was carried out with and without cooling under the following conditions:  $v = 38.8 - 35 \text{ m/sec}$ ,  $s_{\text{long}} = 7.0 \text{ m/min}$ ,  $s_{\text{trans}} = 1.0 \text{ mm/operation}$ ,  $t = 0.03 \text{ mm}$ . An allowance of 0.21 mm on each side of the specimens was removed

Card 1/4

S/121/60/000/010/012/015

A004/A001

# Cooling by Atomized Liquids During Plane Grinding and Tool Grinding

in seven operations. The cooling and lubrication agent was supplied in the direction of disk rotation under the following conditions: 1) as a falling emulsion jet (consumption of 4.5 - 5 liters/minute); 2) by compressed air with a pressure of 3.5 - 4 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> (consumption of 5.0 - 6.0 m<sup>3</sup>/hour), 3) liquids atomized by compressed air with 2.5 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> pressure. The following liquid compositions were tested: 1) 5% emulsion (5% emulsion + 95% water), consumption = 100-150 gram/hour; 2) liquid No. 1 (5% emulsion + 2% sulfogresol + 93% water), consumption = 100-150 gram/hour; 3) liquid No. 2 (90% sulfogresol + 10% diesel oil), consumption = 0.6 - 0.8 gram/hour; 4) liquid No. 5 (5% emulsion = 0.15% colloidal graphite + 94.85% water), consumption = 100-150 gram/hour; 5) liquid No. 7 (96% spindle oil + 4% paraffin), consumption = 0.6 - 0.8 gram/hour; 6) spindle oil without additives, consumption = 0.6 - 0.8 gram/hour; 7) liquid No. 8 (1.5% triethanolamine + 0.5% paste of sulfo-fatty alcohol + 98% water), consumption = 100-150 gram/hour; liquid No. 9 (3% triethanolamine + 0.3% sodium nitrite + 1.5% calcium chloride + 0.1% hexametaphosphate of sodium + 1.0% OP10 (OP10) preparation + 94.7% water), consumption = 100-150 gram/hour. The finish of the machined surface was checked on the KB-7 (KV-7) contourmeter. Two test series were carried out. During the first series, the cooling effects on the

Card 2/4

3/121/60/000/010/012/015  
A004/A001

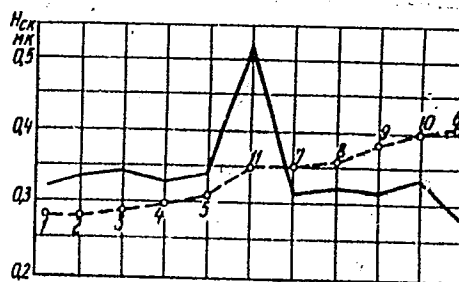
# Cooling by Atomized Liquids During Plane Grinding and Tool Grinding

surface finish, residual stresses and state of the working surface of the grinding disk were investigated. The second series had as an object to determine the coolant which had the maximum effect on the grinding process. It was found as a result of the first test series that the tested liquids, according to their affecting the grinding process, can be divided into two groups. The first group comprises liquids improving the grinding process and reducing the residual stresses. The second group includes the liquids deteriorating the surface finish and showing no remarkable effect on the reduction of the residual stresses. Fig. 5 shows the comparative data for the above-mentioned liquids.

Figure 5:

Continuous line = operation without cooling,  
broken line = operation with atomized coolants.  
1 - with spindle oil No. 3, 2 - with liquid  
No. 5, 3 - with liquid No. 1, 4 - with emulsion,  
5 - with compressed air, 6 - with liquid No. 9,  
7 - with liquid No. 7, 8 - with emulsion  
supplied through the disk pores, 9 - with

Card 3/4



S/121/60/000/010/012/015  
A004/A001

Cooling by Atomized Liquids During Plane Grinding and Tool Grinding

liquid No. 2, 10 - with liquid No. 8, 11 - with ordinary emulsion jet. Thus, by selecting the right kind of grinding disk and coolants, it is possible to reduce the residual stresses and improve the surface finish of the component. The optimum emulsion concentration and other liquids on a water base amounts to 100 - 150 gram/hour. The concentration of oil and oil mixtures in the air jet should not exceed 0.5 - 0.8 gram/hour. The air pressure in each case amounts to 2.5 - 3.0 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>. There are 6 figures and 1 table.

Card 4/4

TROITSKAYA, D.N., inzh.

Effect of atomized fluids on the strength of metal-cutting tools  
with hard-alloy tips. Vest. mashinostr. 43 no.10:63-68 0 '63.  
(MIRA 16:11)

MALEV, F.B., insh.; TROITSKAYA, D.N., insh.

Cooling metal-cutting tools with sprayed fluids. Vest.nash. 40  
no.6:67-71 Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)  
(Metalworking lubricants)

SEREBRENNIKOV, V.N.; TROITSKAYA, D.N.

Regulator of compressed air pressure. Mashinostroitel' no.9:31  
S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

(Pressure regulators)



TROITSKAYA, D.N., kand. tekhn. nauk

Effect of lubrication and cooling on cutting forces in turning 40Kh steel with hard-alloy cutting tools. Vest. mashinostr.  
45 no. 12:63-66 D '65 (MIRA 19:1)

TROITSKAYA, F.B.; SENINA, R.V.

Small cast iron heating boilers operating on gas fuel. Shor.  
trud. NIIST no.14:3-17 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

TROITSKAYA, F.B.

Designing the gas-firing equipment for boilers of the All-Union  
Scientific Research Institute of Sanitary Engineering Equipment  
(VNIISTO-Mch). Sbor. trud. NIIST no.4:127-141 '60. (MIRA 13:11)  
(Boilers--Firing)

TROITSKAYA, F. B.

"Combustion of Methane on Refractories." Sub 14 Jun 51, Power Engineering Institute  
imeni G. M. Krzhizhanovskiy, Acad Sci USSR

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480; 9 May 55

TROITSKAYA, F.B.,  
M. N. ZHEMOCHKIN, Lesokhim. Prom. 1939, No. 5, 32-40.

ALEKSANDROVICH, A.I.; MAKHOVER, Ye.S.; SLADKOV, S.P.; TROI'TSKAYA,  
F.B.

"Ogonek," an automatic, gas-operated air heater. Gaz.prom.  
5 no.1:25-30 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:4)  
(Gas--Heating and cooking)

TROITSKAYA, F. B.

27071. TROITSKAYA, F. B., SPEYSHER, V. A. - Besplamennoye szhiganiye vysokokaloriynykh gazov v gorolkakh s inzhektsiyey podogretogo vozdukha. Za ekonomiyu topliva, 1949, No. 8, s. 5-9

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 36, 1949

ADAMOVICH, P.V.; BATURIN, V.V.; VAKHVAKHOV, G.G.; VAYNGAUZ, L.G.;  
VILENSKIY, Ye.Ya.; GAMBURG, P.Yu.; DAVYDOV, Yu.S.; KARPIS,  
Ye.Ye.; KUZNETSOVA, Z.I.; KOP'YEV, S.F.; LIVCHAK, I.F.;  
LOBACHEV, P.V.; LEV, G.M.; NOTKIN, Ye.M.; PIRUMOV, A.I.;  
POLIKARPOV, V.F.; PROTOPOPOV, A.P.; REPIN, N.N.; SLADKOV,  
S.P.; TALIYEV, V.N.; TROITSKAYA, F.B.; FEDOROV, M.N.;  
SHEVELEV, F.A.; SHKABEL'NIKOVA, L.P.; SHCHUTSKIY, A.I.;  
SMIRNOV, L.I., inzh., nauchnyy red.; SMIRNOVA, A.P., red.  
izd-va; MOCHALINA, Z.S., tekhn. red.; RODINOVA, V.R., tekhn.  
red.

[Present level and prospects for the development of sanitary  
engineering and the production of sanitary engineering equip-  
ment] Sovremennyyi uroven' i perspektivy razvitiia sanitarnoi  
tekhniki i proizvodstva sanitarno-tekhnicheskogo oborudova-  
niia. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1962. 283 p. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut  
sanitarnoy tekhniki. (SANITARY ENGINEERING)



TROITSKAYA, F. B.  
M. M. ZHEMCHUKIN, Lesokhim. Prom. 2, No. 10, 11-20

TROITSKAYA, G.

Magic sounds. Rabotnitsa 40 no.7:25 J1 '62.  
(Music—Analysis, Appreciation)

(MIRA 16:2)

ZENKINA, T.A., meditsinskaya sestra; LOSKUTOVA, R.A., meditsinskaya sestra; DUBININA, A.P., meditsinskaya sestra; TROITSKAYA, G.A., meditsinskaya sestra; YEVSTAF'YEVA, L.I., meditsinskaya sestra (Kalininograd)

Neuritis of the median nerve caused by calcium chloride solution which accidentally penetrated the nerve trunk during parenteral infusion. Fel'd.i akush. no.5:35-36 My '55. (MLRA 8:7)

(NERVES, MEDIAN, dis.,

neuritis, caused by calcium chloride penetration)

(NEURITIS,

median, caused by calcium chloride penetration)

(CALCIUM,

chloride, penetration in median nerve trunk, causing neuritis)

(CHLORIDES,

calcium chloride, penetration in median nerve trunk, causing neuritis)

(INFUSION, PARENTERAL, compl.,

calcium chloride, penetration in median nerve trunk, causing neuritis)

KUL'BA, F.Ya.; MIRONOV, V.Ye.; TRJITSKAYA, G.S.; MAKSIMOVA, N.G.

Complexing of bivalent lead with sodium bromide. Zhur.neorg.khim.  
6 no.8:1865-1867 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskij Institut imeni Lensovetu kafedra  
obshchey khimii.  
(Lead compounds) (Sodium bromide)

TILINA, Ye.L., inzh.; TROITSKAYA, G.G., inzh.

Tables and graphs for checking the local stability of webs  
of steel beams. Prom. stroi. 40 no.12:55-60 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut po proyektirovaniyu,  
issledovaniyu i ispytaniyu stal'nykh konstruktsiy i mostov.  
(Beams and girders--Testing)  
(Steel, Structural--Testing)

SHILLER-VOLKOVA, N.N.; KOLCHINA, T.P.; NEVSKAYA, Ye.A.; ORLOV, N.I.;  
TROITSKAYA, I.P.; FEDOROVA, F.A.; MYASHNIKOVA, O.F.

Experience in the use of cytologic methods in preventive examinations  
of women. Akush. i gin. ZO no.4:71-74 JI-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy onkologicheskiy institut imeni Gertsena (dir. -  
prof. A.N. Navikov), Moskva i Rodil'nyy dom No.6 (glavnyy vrach I.V.  
Pavlova), Moskva.

TROITSKAYA, I.B.

Status of and prospects for the control of cancer in the R.S.F.S.R.  
Med. sestra 19 no.12:3-5 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz Organizatsionno-metodicheskogo otdela Gosudarstvennogo  
onkologicheskogo instituta imeni P.A.Gertsena.  
(CANCER)

TSUKERMAN, O.A.; TROITSKAYA, I.S.

Case of movable liver, interposition of the small intestine,  
and anomalous development of the intestines of the type  
mesenterium ileo-colicum commune. Vest.rent. 1 rad. 34  
no.3:65-67 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i  
perelivaniya krovi (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen ANON SSSR prof.  
A.A.Bagdasarov).

(INTESTINES, abnorm.

malform. & interposition of small intestine,  
with movable liver (Rus))

(LIVER, abnorm.

movable liver, with malform. of intestines &  
interposition of small intestine (Rus))



MURAZIAN, R.I., kand.med.nauk; TROITSKAYA, I.S.

Nonparasitic cysts of the spleen. Khirurgiia No.3:65-68  
'63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i pere-  
livaniya krovi (direktor-deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof.  
A.A.Bagdasarov [deceased] Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.  
(SPLEEN—TUMORS). (CYSTS)

L 10966-67 AMT(1) SCTB DB/GD  
ACC NR: AT6036582

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0206/0207

AUTHOR: Klyashkina, N. S.; Troitskaya, I. T.; Ushakov, A. S.; Fofanov, V. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: The problem of the nutritional value of proteins from unicellular algae <sup>2</sup>  
[Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow  
from 24 to 27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966, Problemy  
kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii,  
Moscow, 1966, 206-207

TOPIC TAGS: life support system, closed ecological system, space nutrition, space  
food, chlorella

ABSTRACT: Proteins constitute from 8-88% of unicellular algae depending on  
the method of their cultivation. The present experiment was performed  
in order to determine the nutritional value of algal proteins.

The biomass of algae, obtained by the open cultivation method, was  
subjected to discoloration by alcohol. This process removed a significant  
amount of pigments, toxins, and allergens. The digestibility of proteins  
in the discolored mass, as determined in vitro, reached 70%.

Card 1/2

L 10966-67

ACC NR: AT6036582

Experiments were performed on rats which were placed on diets whose only protein source was unicellular algae (Chlorella and Scenedesmus). Rats fed on casein and soya-bean proteins were used as controls. Experimental feeding was continued for 122 days. Observations were performed with respect to weight, growth, effectiveness of digestive processes, and nitrogen balance, as well as a series of biochemical indices which indicate the value of the protein component of nutrition. Generative functions and immunological resistance of the experimental animals were also tested.

The results indicate that Chlorella and Scenedesmus proteins possess great biological value. At the same time a certain retardation in the weight increase of experimental animals was noted. This confirms the known data concerning the deficit of sulphur-bearing amino acids in proteins of vegetable origin. [W.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 2/2

1ST AND 2ND SECTIONS										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX										3RD AND 4TH SECTIONS									
TROIITSKAYA, K. V.																				B - 3 - 1									
BC																													
<p>Metallurgical content of various types of soils. N. A. Pordnev and K. V. Troitskaya (Ufa Inst. of Chem. Engng., Kazan. Gosud. Univ., 1937, 87, No. 1, 81-84).—The Ni contents of soils examined were 2.13-13.88 p.p.m. Values were unrelated to the character of the matrices from which the soils were formed. S. and F. (p)</p>																													
<p>ASB-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																													
FROM SYNTESIS										FROM SOVIET										FROM OTHER									
<p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</p>										<p>11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20</p>										<p>21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30</p>									

COMMON ELEMENTS										1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
<p><b>TROITSKAYA, K.V.</b></p> <p><b>CA</b></p> <p><b>PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX</b></p> <p>are given.</p> <p>The nickel content of various types of soils. N. A. Porfir'ev and K. V. Troitskaya. <i>Uchenye Zapiski Kazan. Gosudarst. Univ.</i> 97, No. 1, 61-66(1937); <i>Chem. Zentr.</i> 1938, I, 972.—Recent investigations indicate Ni is important as a regulator of oxidation processes occurring in plants. Ni can frequently be detected in soils, especially soils of early geol. origin. Soils investigated by the method of Chugaev-Brunk showed a Ni content of 2.13-13.89 nig. per 100 g. of dried soil (heated to redness). The Ni content was independent of the character of the matrix from which the soil was formed. M. G. M.</p>																													
<p><b>ASS-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</b></p> <p>BEONI CLASSIFICATION</p>																													

CP

15

The question of the use of a colorimetric method for the determination of the nickel content in soil analysis. K. V. Troitskaya. *Uchenye Zapiski Kazan. Gosudarst. Univ.* 97, No. 1, 67-81 (1937); *Chem. Zentr.* 1938, 1, 1854-5.—A colorimetric method, based on the reaction of Feigl, gave satisfactory results with pure Ni salts and also in the presence of Fe, Mn and Al. The mean relative error was about 1%. The agreement with the gravimetric method of Chugaev was satisfactory. W. A. M.

ASH-LEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SOKOLOV, V.I.; TROITSKAYA, L.L.; REUTOV, O.A.

Methoxymercuration of the cycloolefins  $C_nH_{2n-2}$ ,  $n=7,8,9$ .  
Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.9:1579-1582 S '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR. Submitted  
October 26, 1964.

SOKOLOV, V.I.; TROITSKAYA, I.I.; BONTOV, G.A., akademik

Trans-cyclooctane in oxymercuration reaction. Dokl. AN SSSR 166  
no.1:136-139 Ja '66. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR. Submitted  
June 26, 1965.



TSEFT, A.I.; SMOLINA, L.P.; TROITSKAYA, L.N.; RUSINA, L.D.; ZAFUNNAYA, K.V.

On the extraction of selenium and tellurium from their alloys with sulfur. Trudy Vost.-Sib.fil. AN SSSR no.25:60-63 '60.

(MIRA 13:9)

(Selenium)

(Tellurium)

TSEFT, A.L.; TROITSKAYA, L.N.

Hydrometallurgical treatment of oxidized nickel ores of the Orsk  
deposit. Trudy Vost.-Sib.fil. AN SSSR no.25:100-106 '60.

(MIRA 13:9)

(Nickel)

TROITSKAYA, L.N.; TSEFT, A.I.

Extraction of manganese from ores of the Ikat-Garga deposit by means  
of ammonium salts. Trudy Vost.-Sib.fil. AN SSSR no.25:27-33 '60.  
(MIRA 13:9)

(Manganese)

(Ammonium salts)

GOLUTVIN, Yu.M.; TROITSKAYA, L.N.; KRYUKOVA, V.N.

Thermographic investigation of clays from the Cheremkhovo deposits. Izv.Sib.otd.AN SSSR no.11:156-159 '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Vostochno-Sibirskiy filial AN SSSR.  
(Cheremkhovo Basin--Clay--Analysis)

137-58-6-11967

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 111 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Golutvin, Yu.M., Kryukova, V.N., Troitskaya, L.N.,  
Malysheva, T.V., Butorin, K.K.

TITLE: Chemical Dressing of Manganese Ores of the Ikat-Garga  
Deposit (Khimicheskoye obogashcheniye margantsevykh rud  
Ikat-Garginskogo mestorozhdeniya)

PERIODICAL: Izv. vost. fil. AN SSSR, 1957, Nr 7, pp 31-39

ABSTRACT: Three methods of chemical dressing of Mn ores by leaching  
are tested: 1)  $H_2SO_4$ , 2)  $SO_2$ , and 3)  $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ . It is shown  
that concentrates containing 52.2, 58, and 50%, respectively,  
with yields of 27.9, 23.6, and 25%, may be obtained. The pre-  
sence of large amounts of Ca in the ore necessitates an ele-  
vated consumption of leaching agents.

N.P.

1. Manganese ores--Processing
2. Sulfuric acid--Effectiveness
3. Sulfur dioxide--Effectiveness
4. Ammonium sulfate--Effectiveness
5. Calcium--Properties

Card 1/1

Troitskaya, L.N.  
GOLUTVIN, Yu.M., KRYUKOVA, V.N.; TROITSKAYA, L.N.; MALYSHEVA, T.V.; BUTORIN, K.K.

Chemical dressing of manganese ores from the Ikat-Garga deposit.  
Izv.vost.fil.AN SSSR no.7:31-39 '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Vostochno-Sibirskiy filial AN SSSR.  
(Buryat-Mongolia--Manganese ores) (Leaching)

NEMIROVSKIY, Ye.L.; CHERNYSHEV, A.N., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; TROITSKAYA,  
L.P., red.; ZOTOVA, N.V., tekhn.red.

[Electrography; collected translations from foreign periodicals]  
Voprosy elektrografii; sbornik perevodov iz inostrannoi periodi-  
cheskoi literatury. Pod obshchei red. A.N.Chernyshova. Moskva,  
Izd-vo inostr.lit-ry, 1960. 257 p. (MIRA 14:1)  
(Xerography)

LEVIN, A.N., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; TROITSKAYA, L.P., red.  
PRIDANTSEVA, S.V., tekhn. red.

[Problems in the extrusion of thermoplastics; translated  
articles] Voprosy ekstruzii termoplastov; sbornik perevodov.  
Moskva, Izd-vo inostr. lit-ry, 1963. 333 p. (MIRA 16:6)  
(Thermoplastics) (Extrusion process)



ACCESSION NR: AP4031443

S/0064/64/000/003/0180/0183

AUTHORS: Rozantsev. E.I.; Krinitskaya, L.A.; Troitskaya, L.S.

TITLE: The use of boric acid ethers as antioxidants for polymeric materials

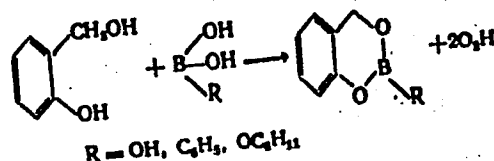
SOURCE: Khimicheskaya promy\*shlennost', no. 3, 1964, 180-183

TOPIC TAGS: boric acid ether, aliphatic aromatic diol borate, anti-oxidant, polymer antioxidant, synthesis, thermal oxidation inhibitor, isotactic polypropylene, salicylalcohol acid borate, salicylalcohol phenyl borate, thiobisalkylphenol acid borate, thiobisalkylphenol phenyl borate, UV spectrum, oxidation induction period, synergism, free radical inhibitor, volatility, antioxidant stability, toxicity,

ABSTRACT: Several boric acid ethers were synthesized and investigated as inhibitors of thermal oxidation of isotactic polypropylene. The acid borates and phenyl borates of aliphatic-aromatic diols were prepared by heating the diol and boric acid or phenylboric acid in benzene or toluene according to the reaction:

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4031443

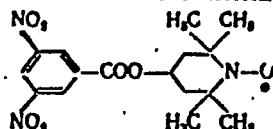


The acid borates and phenylborates of salicylalcohol and of 2,2'-thio-bis-[4-methyl-6-tert.butyl] phenol and the salicylalcohol borate-cyclohexanol reaction product were synthesized and characterized. All were colorless crystalline materials; all were reasonably stable except the last product which hydrolysed to the component borate of salicylalcohol and cyclohexanol. The u.v. spectra of these compounds have a maxima in the 270-290 millimicron region.

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4031443

When tested as oxidation induction inhibitors for isotactic polypropylene at 200C, the borate and phenylborate of 2,2'-thio-bis [4-methyl-6-tert.butyl] phenol were the most effective. The phenylborate of salicylalcohol showed synergistic effects when used in combination with a free radical inhibitor of the type:



These boric acid ethers compared with phosphorous acid ethers as antioxidants; but are reportedly more stable at high temperatures, exhibit low volatility and toxicity, are compatible with polymers and soluble in organic solvents. Orig. art. has: 8 figures, 3 equations and 2 formulae.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC  
Card 3/3

NR REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 008

ROZANTSEV, E. G.; KRINITSKAYA, L. A.; TROITSKAYA, L. S.

Use of boric acid esters as antioxidants for polymeric materials.  
Khim prom no. 3: 80-183 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:5)

NIKOLAYEV, K.Ye.; TROITSKAYA, L.Ya.

Portable apparatus for testing cables. From.energ. 15  
no.5:35-36 My '60. (MIRA 13:7)  
(Electric cables--Testing)

1. TROYTSKAYA, M., ENG.
2. USSR (600)
4. Building
7. Our practices in mass construction. Sel'. stroi. 3 no. 3 1947.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, **March** 1953. Unclassified.

86770

S/094/60/000/005/002/003  
E073/E535

9.6000 (3702, 1067, 1099)

AUTHORS: Nikolayev, K. Ye. and Troitskaya, L. Ya.

TITLE: Mobile Apparatus for Cable Testing

PERIODICAL: Promyshlennaya energetika, 1960, No.5, pp. 35-36

TEXT: The electrical laboratories of the Elektrostal' Works produced a mobile kenotron instrument, which consists of a test transformer with a two-stage transformer for the filament and a regulator which is connected to the test transformer by means of a 3-core cable. On both sides the cable is terminated with asymmetrical plugs to guard against erroneous connections. The current is rectified (half-wave rectification) by means of the kenotron tube KPM-150 (KRM-150), which is placed into a metal cylinder to guard it against X-ray radiation. The high voltage is fed to the anode by means of the transformer 1 (Fig.2); the cable to be tested is connected to the secondary of the two-stage transformer feeding the filaments. The heater current and the high voltage are regulated by means of a single regulator with a change-over switch. The voltage is measured by means of an electrostatic voltmeter. The leakage current is measured by means of a microammeter. The grounding of the transformer winding and

Card 1/5

86770  
S/094/60/000/005/002/003  
E073/E535

# Mobile Apparatus for Cable Testing

of the cable armour provide a leakage circuit through the insulation of the cable being tested. Before starting the tests, the lever of the switch is turned into the position "heating" (contact 1-1 closed, contacts 2-2 and 3-3 open) and the regulator head is turned anticlockwise up to the stop position (corresponding to the extreme left position in the diagram). On turning the head clockwise, the filament voltage increases. The filament is heated for 1 min. By turning the head into the "working" position, the head is disconnected from the filament circuit and connected to the primary circuit of the step-up transformer (without breaking the filament circuit: contacts 1-1 open, contacts 2-2 and 3-3 closed). By turning the head anticlockwise, the voltage in the test cable is increased. The sketch, Fig.3, shows the layout of the components of the test apparatus. The step-up transformer 1 is placed into a bakelite cylinder 2 which, together with its lid, is embedded into paraffin, heating at 150 to 170°C. During this operation, humidity is eliminated from the transformer winding and from the bakelite. The magnetic core is of the rod type and made up of 30 x 30 x 0.5 mm sheets. The high voltage winding is sub-divided into sections of

Card 2/5



86770

S/094/60/000/005/002/003  
E073/E535

## Mobile Apparatus for Cable Testing

30 000 turns each (0.18 mm enamelled wire) with an interlayer insulation consisting of impregnated fabric. The low voltage windings have 525 turns of 1 mm diameter enamelled wire. The main insulation of the core is formed by a double bakelite cylinder. The two-stage filament transformer has the transformer ratios 250/12 and 12/12 V. The 250/12 V transformer is a dry one and has a rod core of 8 cm<sup>2</sup> cross-section. The primary windings consist of 1000 turns of enamel wire of 0.25mm, the secondary windings consist of 50 turns of 1.5 mm enamel wire. The second transformer is a voltage dividing transformer and is designed to withstand the full kenotron voltage, i.e. 50 kV. Here again the insulation consists of a paraffin and bakelite tube; the core is cylindrical, has a cross-section of 7.5 cm<sup>2</sup> and is made of 0.5 mm thick sheets. The step-up transformer, the filament transformer and the kenotron are inside a bakelite cylinder with a wall thickness of 5 mm. A bushing passes through this cylinder to which the cable under test is connected. The filament current and the high voltage are regulated by an autotransformer with tap-changing X

Card 3/5

86770  
S/094/60/000/005/002/003  
E073/E535

# Mobile Apparatus for Cable Testing

gear housed in a separate bakelite housing. The test instrument can be operated with supply voltages of 127-220 V. Terminals are provided for grounding, for connecting the electrostatic voltmeter and for connecting the regulator with the other parts of the instrument. There are 3 figures.

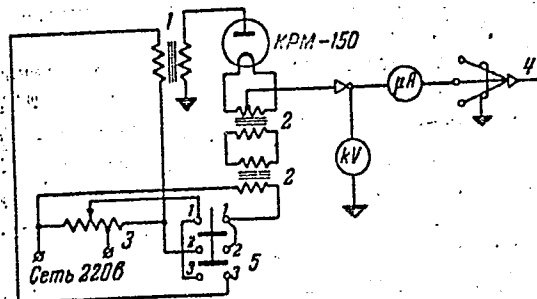


Рис. 2. Схема переносного аппарата для испытания кабелей.

1 — повысительный трансформатор 220/50 000 в; 2 — двухкаскадный трансформатор накала с коэффициентом трансформации 250/12 в; 3 — регулятор ЛАТР-2; 4 — испытываемый кабель; 5 — пакетный переключатель.

Card 4/5

86770

S/094/60/000/005/002/003  
E073/E535

Mobile Apparatus for Cable Testing  
Fig. 3

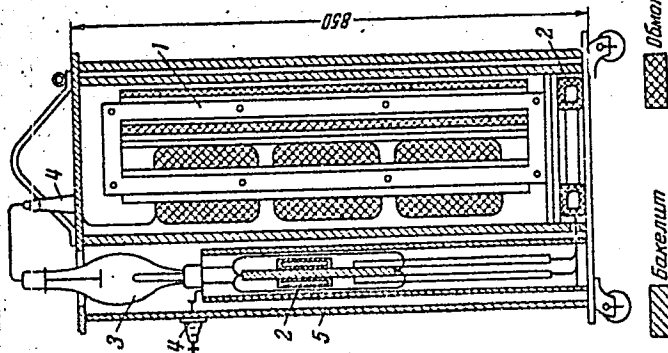


Рис. 3. Размещение элементов кенотронной установки.

1 — повышающий трансформатор; 2 — двухкаскадный трансформатор накала; 3 — кенотронная лампа; 4 — защитные изоляторы; 5 — бакелитовый цилиндр.

Card 5/5

Country : USSR  
Category : Cultivated Plants. Cereals. Leguminous Plants.  
Tropical Cereals. M

Abs Jour : RZhBiol., No 6, 1959, No 24818

Author : Khrebtov, N. S.; Troitskaya, M. D.  
Inst : Buryat-Mongolian State Agricultural Experiment-  
tal Station.

Title : Effect of Fertilizers on the Wheat Harvest at  
a Soil Moisture of Different Degrees.

Orig Pub : Tr. Buryat-Mong. gos. s.-kh. opytn. st., 1957,  
vyp. 2, 55-64

Abstract : To obtain large spring-wheat harvests (31 c/ha),  
it is necessary to introduce under the principal  
plowing complete mineral fertilization or a mix-  
ture of organic and mineral fertilizers, to carry  
out two additional treatments under the 1st and  
2nd vegetative irrigations and to maintain soil  
humidity at 60 percent. The layer of perennial

Card : 1/3

KEYYER, N.P.; TROITSKAYA, M.G.; RUKHADZE, Ye.G.

Catalytic activity of organic polymers. Part 4: Catalytic activity of chelate polymers in the reaction of hydrogen peroxide decomposition. Kin. i kat. 3 no. 5:691-697 S-O '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut kataliza Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR i Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.  
(Chelates) (Catalysis) (Hydrogen peroxide)

ACCESSION NR: AT4010618

S/3051/63/000/000/0342/0346

AUTHOR: Keyer, N. P.; Alikina, G. M. ; Troitskaya, M. G.

TITLE: Catalysis of hydrogen peroxide decomposition and isopropylbenzene oxidation reactions with chelate polymers

SOURCE: Kataliticheskiye reaktsii v zhidkoy faze. Trudy\* Vsesoyuznoy konferentsii. Alma-Ata, 1963, 342-346

TOPIC TAGS: catalysis, chelate, metal chelate polymer, metal chelate catalyst, hydrogen peroxide decomposition, isopropylbenzene oxidation, redox enzyme, copper chelate catalyst, nickel chelate catalyst, cobalt chelate catalyst, iron chelate catalyst, zinc chelate catalyst, cadmium chelate catalyst, phenol inhibition

ABSTRACT: Studies published in recent years have shown that the catalytic activity of oxidation-reduction enzymes is linked to the presence of metals combined with their protein component by a chelate bond. A study of the catalytic properties of chelate complexes is therefore of special interest. The authors studied the relationship between the rate of decomposition of hydrogen peroxide and the composition and structure of Cu, Ni, Co, Fe, Zn and Cd-chelate polymers, using an initial hydrogen peroxide concentration of 0.8, pH=5.64, and 6-30 mg of catalyst. The decomposition was measured by the oxygen evolved during the

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4010618

reaction. It was found that the catalytic activity of a polymer depends on the metal present in its chelate complex, Cu and Fe being the most active and Zn and Cd being completely inactive. It also depends on the character of the metal-chelate bond and the structure and chemical composition of the radical in the main chain. Two types of kinetic isotherms were discovered for the reaction: autoaccelerated and autoinhibited, and the inhibiting and accelerating effects of phenol were studied. The rate of isopropylbenzene oxidation was found to depend on the same factors, Cu- and Mn-chelates being the most active catalysts, while Co, Fe and Zn-chelates even depressed the oxidation. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 1 graph.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kataliza Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR (Institute of Catalysis, Siberian Department AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 25Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

1ST AND 2ND EDITION		3RD AND 4TH EDITION	
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX			
BC		b-I-6	
<p>Determination of cadmium in zinc concentrates and in metallic zinc. J. J. LURIE and M. I. TROITZKAJA (Zavod. Lab., 1936, 5, 1425-1428). 2-3 g. of concentrate are heated with 5-10 ml. of <math>\text{HNO}_3</math>, and then with 6-10 ml. of <math>\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4</math> to the appearance of <math>\text{SO}_2</math> fumes. 10 ml. of <math>\text{H}_2\text{O}</math> are added to the solution at <math>60^\circ</math>, followed by aq. <math>\text{NH}_3</math> to an alkaline reaction, when 20-30 ml. of saturated aq. <math>\text{SO}_2</math> are added. The solution is warmed with 1 ml. of 2% <math>\text{NH}_4\text{CNS}</math> in saturated aq. <math>\text{SO}_2</math>, boiled, cooled, and filtered, and the ppt. washed with 5% <math>(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4</math>. The filtrate + washings are boiled with 5 g. of <math>(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8</math> for 20 min., and the solution is poured into 100 ml. of 7.5% aq. <math>\text{NH}_3</math> and filtered; the ppt. contains Fe, Sb, Bi, and As. Excess of <math>\text{NH}_3</math> is removed from the filtrate by boiling. <math>\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4</math> added to an acid reaction; the solution conc. to 200 ml. and then neutralized with aq. <math>\text{NH}_3</math>, and 5-9 g. of <math>\text{NaOAc}</math> and <math>\text{H}_2\text{O}</math> to 250 ml. are added. Pt gauze, connected with a strip of Zn is left in the solution for 30 min. and then washed and weighed; the increase in wt. gives the Cd content. Cd in metallic Zn is determined analogously. R. T.</p>			
ASB-LLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION		EIGHT EDITION	
FROM DIVISION		EIGHT ONE ONE ONE	
SUBJECT MATTER ONLY		EIGHT ONE ONE ONE	
EIGHT ONE ONE ONE		EIGHT ONE ONE ONE	



*Grootskaya, M. I.*

BUYANOV, N.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; GENEBOZOV, B.A.,  
redaktor; DYMOV, A.M., professor, doktor, retsenzent; TROITSKAYA,  
M.I., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; STARODUBTSEVA, S.N.  
redaktor.

[Modern methods of analysis in metallurgy] Sovremennye metody  
analiza v metallurgii, Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry  
po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1955 222 p. (MLRA 9:1)  
(Metallurgical analysis)

CA 7

Iodometric determination of copper, iron and zinc in the presence of one another. S. Yu. Fainberg and M. I. Vroitzkaya. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 4, 104-8(1935).—In the Lang method (cf. C. A. 24, 1055; 28, 1297<sup>4</sup>), the addn. of exact amt. of KHF<sub>4</sub>, required to form the FeF<sub>4</sub>--- complex, is controlled by the drop test with 5% KCNS. A rapid method of determining copper and zinc in brass. I. Ya. Klinov and T. I. Armut'd. *Ibid.* 100, 10.—The detn. is made by the Lang method (*loc. cit.*). Chas. Blanc

ASU-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

*Determination of Small Quantities of Tin in Anodic and Cathodic Copper.*  
S. Yu. Fatnberg and M. I. Troitskaya (*Zavodskaya Lab.*, 1934, 8, 126-129; C.  
*Abs.*, 1935, 29, 75).—[In Russian.] The method depends on precipitating  
hydrated SnO<sub>2</sub> and MnO from dilute HNO<sub>3</sub> solution of the alloy, dissolving  
the precipitate in dilute HNO<sub>3</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, and precipitating hydrated SnO<sub>2</sub> by  
boiling with NH<sub>4</sub>NO<sub>3</sub> solution. The precipitate is fused with Na<sub>2</sub>O, the melt  
leached with water and dilute HCl, and the solution analyzed for Sn by the  
usual iodometric method.—S. G.

*Troitskaya, M.I.*  
SUVOROVSKAYA, Natal'ya Aleksandrovna; TITOV, Valeriy Ivanovich; BRODSKAYA, Valentina Mikhaylovna; VASIL'YEV, Pavel Ivanovich; LIPSHITS, Bella Moiseyevna; ELIZAVUKH, Mariya Pavlovna; TROITSKAYA, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; POMERANTSEV, I.N., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; KOZHUKHOVA, M.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; VAGINA, N.S., red.; KOSOLAPOVA, E.F., red.izd-va; VAYNSHTEYN, Ye.B., tekhn.red.

[Technical analysis in nonferrous metallurgy] Tekhnicheskii analiz v tsvetnoi metallurgii. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1957. 567 p. (MIRA 11:2)  
(Nonferrous metals--Metallurgy)

ТРОИЦКАЯ, М.И.

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957 Nr 1, p. 2 (USSR) <sup>137-1-15</sup>

AUTHOR: Troitskaya, M.I.

TITLE: Results of the Scientific Session of the State Institute of Nonferrous Metals. Process Control Section (Itogi nauchnoy sessii Gintsvetmeta. Sektsiya kontrolya protsessov)

PERIODICAL: Sbornik nauch.tr. Gos. n.-1. in-t tsvet. met., 1956, Nr 12, pp. 163-167

ABSTRACT: At the scientific session of the Gintsvetmet [Gosudarstvenniy institut po tsvetnym metallam - State Institute of Nonferrous Metals] held in commemoration of its 25 years of activity from the 24th to the 27th of May, 1955, in Moscow, reports were presented on questions pertaining to research on nonferrous metal ores and their products and on the development of control methods applicable to the processing and quality

Card 1/2

137-1-15

Results of the Scientific Session of the State Institute of Non-ferrous Metals. (cont.)

of the finished products, thus, chemical, analytical, and physical research methods and analytical methods for the determination of compositions. Brief summaries of the reports are included.

Card 2/2

Ya.P

TROITSKAYA, M. I.

1950. A potentiometric determination of zinc in  
ores and enriched materials. M. I. Troitskaya and  
N. F. Svirskaya. *Sovetsk. Khim. Prilozh.* 1950, No. 1, 331-337.  
Rep. *Chem. Abstr.* 1951, 45: 10, 331-337.  
A potentiometric method is described for the determination of Zn in ores and enriched materials. The method involves the use of a lead indicator electrode and a zinc electrode. The Zn is determined without removal of Fe and other elements which are combined with sodium pyrophosphate. The method is quicker than the usual method, which requires removal of Mn and Fe. The determination of Zn in two samples was completed in 2-3 hr. instead of 4-5 to 5 hr. C. D. KOPKIN

TROITSKAYA, M.I.; POLYAKOVA, V.V.; SOLNTSEV, N.I.; FILIPPOVA, N.A.

Organization of analytical work at the State Scientific Research  
Institute of Nonferrous Metals; summary of work accomplished in  
the last five years. Sbor.nauch.trud.GINTSVETMET no.12:5-13 '56.  
(Metallurgical research) (MLBA 10:2)  
(Nonferrous metals--Metallurgy)



TRIOITSKAYA, M.I.

Summary of the scientific session of the State Scientific Research  
Institute of Nonferrous Metals, Section of Process Control. Sbor.  
nauch.trud.GINTSVETMET no.12:163-167 '56. (MLRA 10:2)  
(Metallurgical research) (Nonferrous metals--Metallurgy)

TROITSKAYA, M. I., ARTEMOVA, Ye. M. and ZARAISKIY, A. M.

"Utilizing Radioactive Isotopes for Testing and Developing Chemical Methods of Analyzing Nonferrous Metals and Metallurgical Powders"

Isotopes and Radiation in Chemistry, Collection of Papers of 2nd All-Union Sci. Tech. Conf. on Use of Radioactive and Stable Isotopes and Radiation in National Economy and Science, Moscow, Izd-vo. AN SSSR, 1958, 380pp.

This volume publishes the reports of the Chemistry Section of the 2nd AU Sci Tech Conf on Use of Radioactive and Stable Isotopes and Radiation in Science and the National Economy, sponsored by Acad. Sci. USSR and Main Admin for Utilization of Atomic Energy under Council of Ministers USSR, Moscow, 4-12 April 1957.

SOV/137-57-1-1619

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 1, p 215 (USSR;

AUTHORS: Troitskaya, M. I., Polyakova, V. V., Solntsev, N. I., Filippova, N. A.

TITLE: Organization of Analytical Work at the Gintsvetmet [State Institute for Nonferrous Metals]. Results of Work During the Last Five Years (Organizatsiya analiticheskoy raboty v Gintsvetmete. Itogi raboty za posledneye pyatiletiye)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauch. tr. Gos.n-i. in-t tsvet. met., 1956, Nr 12, pp 5-13

ABSTRACT: The Gintsvetmet [State Institute for Nonferrous Metals] has three laboratories: One for chemical analysis, one for physical methods of investigation, and one for the study of the material composition. An account is made of the nature of the work of these laboratories in the analysis of raw ores, the middlings, and pure metals.

N. G.

Card 1/1

*TROITSKAYA, M. I.*

1957. A new method for the determination of  
Zn in cadmium. M. I. Troitskaya, R. G. Patkand  
K. A. Potomayeva. *Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR*,  
1957, 127, 10, 145-146.  
Gos. Nauch. Inst. Tsif. Mat., 1957, (10), 145-146.  
Ref. Zhur. Khim., 1958, Abstr. No. 4123. The  
method is based on the extraction of Zn as this-  
cyanate by ether from the main bath of Cd, and  
polarography of the Zn with a dropping mercury  
electrode. The method allows 0.001 to 0.1 per  
cent. of Zn in Cd to be determined with satisfactory  
accuracy and is quicker than other methods, with  
the exception of the spectrophotometric method.  
L. D. Kopain

*3*

*490*

*[Handwritten signature]*